

*With the Medical Officer of Health's
Compliments.*



Forty-First
Annual Report

OF THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LONGTON,
WITH
Vital Statistics for the Year 1905.

BY

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FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Borough of Longton.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Fourth Annual Report and the Forty-first since the Incorporation of the Borough.

Increase in
Population.

It is pleasant to record that our population is again on the increase which I ventured to foretell would be the result of the improved financial state of the Borough. The actual increase in the population is 619, whereas the natural increase (*i.e.* the difference between the births and deaths) during the year, is 551. The increase in the number of inhabited houses by 125 appears to point to our returning population through the lowered rates.

Death Rate

Judged by the death rate, the health of the Borough shows a slight improvement on the preceding year.

Death rate for 1904

21·5

Death rates for 1905

21·1

The death rates for the year in the Pottery towns compare as follows :-

Longton 21·1

Burslem 20·7

Hanley 19·9

Tunstall 19·3

Fenton 18·9

Stoke-on-Trent 14·8

Infantile
Mortality.

I regret to say that the death rate of children under one year is slightly higher than in the preceding year, viz :-

1904	1905
194.5	196.7

On examining the table of infantile mortality and contrasting it with that for 1904, I find that this increased infantile mortality is due principally to respiratory diseases.

1904	1905
41	55

There were also 2 more cases of Whooping Cough, 8 in 1904, and 10 in 1905. Then again there were no deaths from Measles in 1904 and 3 in 1905.

On the other hand, although we had rather a severe epidemic of Summer Diarrhoea, there were fewer deaths from it than in 1904.

1904	1905
60	53

Again there were fewer deaths from Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh and Enteritis (non-tubercular).

1904	1905
23	15

The decline in these particular causes of death, viz :- Diarrhoea, Gastritis, Gastro Intestinal Catarrh, and Enteritis (non-tubercular) tends to show that the general sanitation of the Borough is steadily improving, and that the Lady Sanitary Inspector's work is beginning to prove itself in the better feeding of the babies. Only by continuing this work of the Lady Sanitary Inspector, can we hope to ultimately overcome the ignorance that prevails so much in the rearing of infants, unless indeed, the Education Committee could help us in the future by instituting a course of Domestic Economy including the feeding and management of babies, this course to be taken out by the older girls of the Elementary Schools (*i.e.* the prospective mothers of the future). I am quite sure that legislation on these lines must come about at no very distant date, in face of the fact that the birth rate of the country is declining so rapidly. During the early and late months of 1905, the weather was very severe and the greatest number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases occurred then, but still we should not have had so many deaths from these diseases if mothers did not go out to work, and in order to do so take their babies out to nurse, so exposing them in the early morning

and late in the evening in such inclement weather. There is undoubtedly a regular slaughter of innocents every year, in Longton, due to this and premature births, and I am afraid until we can obtain legislation to prevent mothers from going out to work we shall not be able to reduce these two causes of infantile mortality.

Although the general sanitation of the Borough is steadily improving, the process is slow, and will be so until we can clear out all the cesspools and open ashpits, and have all the back passages paved. I am pleased to note that negotiations are taking place with property owners for the purpose of expediting the conversion of these cesspools, and I would like to see bins substituted for all ashpits.

I am also pleased to mention that the back passages are now receiving attention from the Sanitary Office, and hope that they will all be paved before very long.

Our infantile mortality still compares very badly with the whole of England and Wales, and the larger towns :-

For the whole of England and Wales	...	128	per 1000 births.
„ 76 largest towns	...	140	„ „
„ 141 smaller towns	...	132	„ „

For the neighbouring Pottery Towns :-

Tunstall	...	205	„ „
Burslem	...	201	„ „
LONGTON	...	196	„ „
Hanley	...	193	„ „
Fenton	...	186	„ „
Stoke	...	155	„ „

It is well to make these comparisons if only to stimulate us to further efforts to reduce this high infantile mortality.

This is again a little lower than last year, also lower than the average for the past ten years.

General
Death Rate
per 1000 living.

1904	1905	Average for last 10 years
21·5	21·1	23·9

Birth Rate.

Unfortunately this has declined rather seriously.

1904	1905	Average for last 10 years
38·7	36·5	38·7

Measles

Although we have suffered since April from an epidemic of Measles which has compelled us to close at various times since then, the Infant Departments of 10 of the Elementary Schools in the Borough, and the whole of 3 Schools, we have only had 13 deaths from this disease proving the mildness of the epidemic.

At the Sanitary Committee Meeting on April 25th, I advised the closing of the Infant Department of the Normacot Non-provided School, in order to prevent if possible an epidemic of Measles, as the weekly returns from the Schools showed me that the disease had begun here, but the Committee thought the number of cases reported did not justify such action and unfortunately the infection spread rapidly, and ultimately entailed the closures as above mentioned, which of course seriously interfered with the school life of the town.

We had all the Schools thoroughly sprayed with Formalin when they were closed, and issued pamphlets on the prevention and care of Measles cases.

I visited several of the Schools, and sent home suspicious cases actually in the Schools, and advised the teachers to do likewise, but I think as school attendance is compulsory, a Medical gentlemen should be appointed to examine school children regularly with a view to help in preventing these epidemics. Of course the question of expense would be raised at once against such an appointment, but I believe that by the prevention of these epidemics amongst the children, the average attendance at school would be raised and therefore the earning capacity of the individual schools increased, there would be less interference with the course of study and consequently better maintenance of discipline with a higher state of efficiency all round.

Whilst on this question, I may say that independently of the special visits I paid in reference to Measles, I have inspected all the schools in the Borough with the Sanitary Inspector, and I should advise that more attention be given in the future, to the recolouring of the walls and whitening of the ceilings, as we found some of the Schools particularly dirty. The sanitary conveniences in some of the schools showed that they did not receive the daily inspection from the caretakers which ought to be given, and I cautioned them accordingly.

Whooping
Cough.

This disease has continued over from last year, and although the weekly reports from the schools have never

shown many absentees due to Whooping Cough, it has caused 19 deaths, 10 of these in children under one year. The disease has gradually abated, and there have been no deaths since October.

Diphtheria

We were threatened with an epidemic of Diphtheria in June when there were 21 notifications, but by the prompt use of Antitoxin by the Medical Gentlemen in the town, both as a prophylactic and a curative agent, the calamity was averted. During the year 64 cases were reported and there were 8 deaths, giving a case rate of 12·5. During 1904 there were 107 cases notified and 11 deaths, giving a case rate of 10·3. The higher case rate this year is due to the fact that four members of one family died from a very virulent form of Diphtheria, and they did not receive the Antitoxin treatment soon enough. These four cases were sent to Bucknall, and had everything done for them as soon as we received the notifications. 29 of the 64 cases went to the Isolation Hospital, and only the above mentioned 4 died there. A special card was drawn up with advice on Diphtheria, and freely distributed, a copy is subjoined.

Borough of Longton.

CROUP AND DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is an infectious disease and its spread is chiefly due to infection from case to case.

This spread of infection can be prevented or at least minimised, if only all the individuals in a house where a case of Diphtheria has broken out will allow their medical attendant to give each of them an injection of Antitoxin. If the patient be given a prompt and sufficient injection also, recovery is almost certain. Therefore the point to note is early injection. In as much as the Town Council are prepared to pay both for all Antitoxin used and a fee to the doctors for giving the injection, in cases where people cannot afford to pay for the remedy or the injections themselves, there is no excuse for having many cases of Diphtheria, or many deaths from the disease.

The poisonous germ of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, it is now known, may exist in the throat of a person apparently quite well. Such a person may carry about with him infective particles, and convey them to an apparently healthy child without himself being aware that he has done so. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the mothers of young children should—

(1) Not allow their little ones to enter a house where there has been a case of Sore-throat, Quinsey, Croup, Diphtheria, Measles, or Influenza :

(2) Not allow their children, even the older ones, to play with members of families where the above diseases have occurred :

(3) Especially not allow their younger children to be fondled and petted by children or others from such houses :

(4) Attend at once to any slight illnesses, especially Sore-throats, and severe Colds :

(5) If any suspicious case occurs in the house, make the whole family gargle their throats with water that has been boiled, and afterwards coloured pink with a few grains of Permanganate of Potash :

(6) Send for a medical man early.

J. W. Dawes,

Medical Officer of Health.

Scarlet Fever

There were only 46 cases of Scarlet Fever and no deaths, 26 of these cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Bucknall.

Typhoid Fever.

There were only 26 cases of Typhoid notified during the year, and they occurred in 20 houses attended by 4 deaths, giving a case rate of 15.3 per cent. I am pleased to note that the Joint Isolation Hospital Board has at last made arrangements to take in Typhoid cases, commencing with the new financial year.

I am pleased to report that the supply of special pails to receive the excreta from all cases of even suspicious Typhoid has been more generally made use of during the past year by the local medical gentlemen, and I believe this has helped to lessen the number of cases.

Enteric Fever, 1905.

8

Reference Number	Isolation	Number of		Ventilation	Drainage			Outside Closets Accommodation			Ash-pits		
		Occupants	Rooms		Sink cut off	Vent.	Not Vent.	W.C.	Hand-flushed	Privy	Open	Covered	Bin
62	Bedr'm	10	5	Thro'	1	1		1				1	
71	Livgr'm	5	4	do.	1	1			1			1	
74	do.	4	4	do.	1	1			1				
79	do.	6	4	do.	1	1				1			
101	do.	3	3	do.	none	1		1				none	
106	Bedr'm	4	4	do.	1	1			1				
115	Removed to N.S. Infirm	7	4	do.	1	1				1			
120	Bedr'm	7	5	do.	1	1			1			1	
125	Livgr'm	6	4	do.	none	1		1				1	
129	do.	6	4	do.	none	1			1			1	
132	do.	8	4	do.	none	1			1			1	
133	do.	5	4	do.	none	1			1			1	
135	do.	9	4	do.	none	1			1				
136	do.	case at 135											
137	do.	case at 135											
138	do.	7	4	do.	1	1		1				1	
139	do.	3	4	do.	1	1			1				
141	do.	case in-	forma-	tion as	133					1			
142	Livgr'm	5	3	Thro'	none				1				
143	do.	case in-	forma-	tion as	135								
144	do.	case in-	forma-	tion as	132								
152	Livgr'm	8	5	Thro'	1	1						1	
155	do.	case in-	forma-	tion as	115 but	patient	not re-	removed	to N.S.	Infirm ary			
158	Livgr'm	2	4	Thro'	1	1				1		1	
171	do.	6	3	do.	1	1				1			1
173	do.	10	5	do.	1	1				2		1	
26 Cases in 20 Houses	Livgr'm 21 Bedr'm 4			Thro' Houses 20	Cut off 13 None 7	Not Vent. 20			7	13	7	11	1

Totals

1 House without Ash-pit

Small-pox.

There has been no case during the year.

Diarrhoea.

During the year there were 63 deaths from Diarrhoea, 62 of the number being under 5 years. During 1904 there were 70 deaths all under 5 years. There is no doubt a large percentage of these deaths were due to Dyspeptic Disorders and not Zymotic Disease, as there were only 41 deaths, all under 2 years, from Diarrhoea during the 3 summer months when Zymotic Diarrhoea was prevalent in July, August, and September. The Local Government Board ordered a special report concerning this high mortality from Summer Diarrhoea of which I append a copy.

Special Report

To the Local Government Board,

**Re Summer Diarrhoea during the months of July,
August, and September, 1905.**



Having been requested by you to furnish a Report on the prevalence of Diarrhoea in the Borough of Longton during the three months ending September, 1905, I here append a table of Statistics in connection with the 41 deaths therefrom during that period. From a study of this table 3 significant factors stand out as tending to produce this high death rate, and these are :-

1. The number of insanitary conveniences and ashpits.
2. So many mothers who go to work.
3. The number of artificially fed babies.

The Sanitary Committee has already recognized the existence of these three evils, and of course has no power over No. 2 ; but in order to cope with No. 1 and 3, especially the latter, a Lady Sanitary Inspector was appointed in July, 1903, she is provided with a list of the births in the Borough

every week, she then visits and instructs the mothers in the manner of feeding and tending their babies. When visiting these houses she notices their condition, and examines the sanitary conveniences, and if out of order she reports to the Sanitary Inspector. During the summer months she also distributes special leaflets advising how to prevent Summer Diarrhœa by the proper care and management of the milk.

I should here mention that the supply of milk in the Borough is obtained from a very large number of dairymen and no one milk supply had any special connection with the Diarrhœa.

The Town Council appointed a qualified Sanitary Inspector 15 months ago, and he has been steadily working to get rid of the cesspools and open ashpits. I advised the Sanitary Committee to order the removal of all such insanitary arrangements in connection with milk shops in the Borough, and this course has been adopted. I have also advised the paving of all back passages, and though this has been adopted, I am afraid it is not pressed forward as earnestly as it ought to be.

I am pleased to note that although there were 41 deaths from Diarrhœa in these three months, this is a decrease on the same period of 1904, when they numbered 49, yet this year we had a much longer and drier summer than in 1904. From this I think I may fairly deduce that the good work which has lately been instituted by the Sanitary Committee is beginning to bear fruit, and this is very gratifying, and should serve to stimulate our Sanitary Committee to further efforts on behalf of the health and lives of the little ones in our Borough.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWES,

M.O.H.

November 28th, 1905.

Infantile Deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa, July, August, September, 1905.

Number of Deaths, 41.

Under One Year 35
Under Two Years 6.

Condition of Houses	Sanitary Conveniences	Ash-pits	Mother	Mode of Feeding	Treatment of Milk
Clean ... 30	Cesspool ... 21	Open ... 29	Works away from house 25	Breast ... 3	Boiled... 30
Clean, but out of repair or otherwise defective 6	Hand-flushed Pans in good condition 9	Covered 12 (one of these has had a bin substituted since)	Stay at home 8	Breast & hand 9	Not boiled 11
Dirty ... 2	Hand-flushed Pans, dirty or out of order 6		Dead ... 1	Breast and bottle 2	
Dirty, and out of repair or otherwise defective 1			Cripple ... 1	Bottle (tube) 19	
			Consumptive 1	Bottle (Hygienic) 5	
Left ... 2	Water Closets 2		Recent typhoid 1	Hand fed 3	
	Fowler ... 1		Attend to Shop or Public-house ... 3		
	Duckett ... 1		Visiting (from Canada) 1		
	Slop-water Closet 1				

Corresponding 3 Months of 1904 ... 49
 " " " 1903 ... 21
 " " " 1902 ... 8
 " " " 1901 ... 44

Phthisis

39 Deaths from this disease during 1905 compared with 54 in 1904, is remarkable, especially as the number of deaths has never been less than 52 in one year during the past 5 years. It is to be hoped that this improvement is a result of the greater care to keep down dust in the Factories which has been exercised since the new Factory Laws came into operation, and that the workpeople themselves are beginning to appreciate the advantages of these regulations.

Sewage Disposal.

Mr. Wardle, the Borough Surveyor, has kindly furnished me with the following description of the New Sewage Works which were opened on the 28th September, 1905.

The new works already constructed consist of an outfall sewer 5ft. 2in. by 4ft., and 4ft. by 2ft. 8in. from the old Cricket Field to Blurton Waste Farm.

At the termination of this sewer, a Detritus Tank, Screen Chambers, and Four Open Septic Tanks have been constructed.

The capacity of the last named Tanks is 1,134,000 gallons, and each tank measures 120ft. by 63ft.

To complete the scheme the Town Council has now accepted a tender for the construction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Bacteria Filters, and the work will be proceeded with immediately. Meanwhile sewage will be treated in the open Septic Tanks and passed over land at the farm.

From the above it will be seen that the Town Council is very much in earnest in settling their sewage difficulty, and I hope next year to be able to report that some of the Bacteria Filters are at work.

Water Supply to the Sewage Farm.

It is satisfactory to report that you have determined to connect the Sewage Farm with the New Main recently laid by the North Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company as soon as this main is completed.

I must again bring before your notice the re-sewering of Dresden, which you recognised three years ago, as a most necessary work, and even passed a resolution ordering the same to be done.

Farms and Cow-sheds.

These are kept somewhat cleaner than formerly, but generally speaking they continue to be overcrowded, ill lighted, ill ventilated, and some of them are badly constructed. We have obtained the Waterworks supply of water in 3 cases,

where they were formerly dependent on doubtful wells for the purpose, and of course the wells have been closed.

Milk-shops. It is a pity that milk should be sold in ordinary shops where all sorts of goods are exposed for sale. I should like to see such shops with glazed tiles on the walls and counter, and nothing but milk, butter and eggs for sale there. Also the shop should be cut off as much as possible from the house.

Slaughter-houses. These are being well looked after, but I hope some day to report that we have a public abattoir.

Meat Inspection There was no prosecution for exposure of bad meat during the year, but one butcher in the market called in the Inspector to see some meat he thought was doubtful, and when I saw it with the Inspector, I condemned it as tubercular, and it was destroyed at the destructor. We would rather have this line of conduct than have to seize the meat and then prosecute.

Factories and Workshops. These have been carefully inspected as the table at the end will show.

Bake-houses There is nothing calling for special mention in connection with these.

On referring to the Vital Statistics you will find all the figures necessary to inform you of the diseases which have troubled the Borough during 1905. I would like to mention that the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Carratt has worked most energetically during the past twelve months and has introduced a thoroughly good system into the work of his office, so that it will be easier in future to compile statistics, and so make comparisons which are often of the greatest importance in arriving at the true value of facts in Public Hygiene. He is thoroughly conscientious in his work, and has already effected by his inspection and advice, improvements in the common lodging houses, the milk shops, the sale of meat, cowsheds, the disposal of night soil and ashes, disinfection of houses and articles therefrom after infectious diseases, paving of back passages, drain testing, sanitary conveniences to houses and ash-pits, etc. This is a great deal of work to have accomplished in 15 months (*i.e.* improvements as above) but a great number of these need still more improving, and I am sure his energy will not allow him to rest until they are as fully improved as the rates and laws will allow.

I have previously alluded to the good work done by the Lady Sanitary Inspector when commenting on the infantile mortality, and regret very much that the town should have lost such an efficient servant.

ADVANCES IN SANITATION DURING 1905.

1. New Sewage Works opened.
2. Typhoid Cases to be taken in at Bucknall Hospital.
3. Agreed to proper water supply to Sewage Farm.
4. Better supervision of Removal of Night Soil and Ashes.
5. Stricter supervision of Meat.
6. Obtaining proper water supply to farms, and closing of wells.
7. Improved supervision of sanitary conveniences of houses.

IMPROVEMENTS URGENTLY NEEDED.

1. More rapid Abolition of Privy Cesspools and large Ashpits.
2. Paving of back passages to be pressed more rapidly forward.
3. Re-sewering of Dresden.
4. Improvements in Cow-sheds generally.
5. Regular Medical Inspection of School Children.
6. Establishment of a Mortuary.
7. Sanitary Municipal Offices.

Thanking you for your continued courtesy and support.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics

for 1905.

Area and
General
Character of
the Borough.

The Borough of Longton is about 2,000 acres in extent and lies on the southern extremity of the Potteries. It is bounded by open country on the east, south, and west, and is divided into two main watersheds drained respectively by the Anchor Brook and the Dresden Brook.

The height above the sea level varies from 676 feet at Sandford Hill, 656 feet at the Meir Church, to 474 feet at the Market Place, and 399 at Longton Pool.

In the south-east corner of the Borough, at Normacot, the Pebble Beds or conglomerates of the New Red Sandstone appear, otherwise the town stands on the south-east margin of the North Staffordshire Coalfield, and the surface consists mainly of clays.

Trades.

The Chief Industries of the district are:- the Manufacture of China and Earthenware, and Coal Mining.

Population.

There is an increase in the population probably owing to a fall in the rates, for the number of Inhabited houses is 125 in excess of last year. The population is 35,912, estimated according to the number of inhabited houses, at the rate of 4.95 per house according to the census return of 1901. The number of persons per acre is 17.9. Messrs. Leese and Greaves have kindly furnished me with particulars showing that there are 7,793 houses in the Borough, 7,255 of which are inhabited and 538 void. Of the inhabited houses, 4,154 are in the Old Borough and East Vale, a decrease of 6 ; 2,451 in Florence, an increase of 103 ; and 650 in Dresden, an increase of 28. The figures for the last three years are appended :-

	No. of Houses			Inhabited Houses			Void		
	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905
Old Borough & East Vale...	4,605	4,601	4,599	4,175	4,169	4,154	430	441	445
Florence	2,499	2,501	2,511	2,391	2,348	2,451	108	153	60
Dresden	679	683	683	643	622	650	36	61	33
Total	7,783	7,785	7,793	7,209	7,139	7,255	574	655	538

The following shows the fluctuations in the population for the last 10 years :-

Year	Population according to the Number of Inhabited Houses			Natural Increase
1896	...	35,077	...	542
1897	...	35,227	...	488
1898	...	35,377	...	436
1899	...	35,527	...	496
1900	...	35,677	...	415
1901	...	35,825	...	515
1902	...	36,120	...	605
1903	...	35,684	...	532
1904	...	35,293	...	608
1905	...	35,912	...	551

Births

The number of Births registered during the year was 1311, 644 males and 667 females. The birth-rate is 36.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is a decrease on last year, though high when compared with the Registrar General's return for England and Wales, which was 27.2 and for the 76 largest towns, it averaged 28.2.

Maximum and Minimum Birth Rates.

The highest birth rate during the year was in the month of December 42.7 and the lowest in October and November 31.7.

Deaths

There were 760 Deaths, of which 367 were males and 393 females. 258 of the deaths were under one year, 99 between one and five years, 20 between five and fifteen, 29 between fifteen and twenty-five, 237 between twenty-five and sixty-five, and 117 over sixty-five years.

Death Rate

The death rate is 21.1. In the 76 largest towns, the deaths registered correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1000 living, and 15.2 for the whole of England and Wales.

Maximum and Minimum Death Rates.

The maximum death rate was reached in January, 25.8 and the minimum in April, 13.2.

The Birth and Death Rates for the last ten years are affixed :-

Year		Birth Rate		Death Rate
1896	...	37.9	...	23.3
1897	...	39.3	...	26.1
1898	...	39.3	...	26.1
1899	...	37.8	...	24.1
1900	...	38.8	...	27.2
1901	...	39.4	...	22.0
1902	...	39.3	...	22.5
1903	...	36.5	...	21.6
1904	...	38.7	...	21.5
1905	..	36.5	...	21.1

The above figures of Deaths and Births for the year 1905, include 85 deaths and 10 births which occurred at the Stoke Union Workhouse, the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bucknall. If we eliminate these, our death rate would be reduced to 18.7 per 1000 of the population.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality, computed by the proportion of deaths under one year to registered births, was equal to 196.7 per 1000 compared with 194.5 for the last year. In the whole of England and Wales it was 128 ; and in the 76 largest towns, 132. 357 or 46.9 per cent of the total deaths were under five years of age, 258 of these being under one year. Although the actual number of infant deaths was fewer than in 1904, the decreased number of births, accounts for the higher rate per 1000 of infantile mortality as the following table will show :-

			1904	1905
Deaths under one year	...	...	266	258
„ „ five years	...	...	377	357
Births	...	...	1367	1311
Infantile death rate per 1000 births	...	...	194.5	196.7

INFANTILE DEATH RATE FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

In 1896 the Death Rate of Infants per 1000 Births was 235

1897	„	„	„	253.5
1898	„	„	„	274.7
1899	„	„	„	242.8
1900	„	„	„	255.7
1901	„	„	„	225.1
1902	„	„	„	195.7
1903	„	„	„	215.1
1904	„	„	„	194.5
1905	„	„	„	196.7

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.				Total under 1 Month.				1-2 Months.				2-3 Months.				3-4 Months.				4-5 Months.				5-6 Months.				6-7 Months.				7-8 Months.				8-9 Months.				9-10 Months.				10-11 Months.				11-12 Months.				Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	71	25	24	21	17	19	10	11	17	12	11	12	11	17	12	11	12	11	12	11	17	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	250														
All Causes. { Certified ... } Uncertified ...	36	12	18	5	71	25	24	21	17	19	10	11	17	12	11	12	11	17	12	11	12	11	12	11	17	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	250																
Measles... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3															
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10																
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	1	2	...	3	8	10	4	7	7	2	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53																
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11																
Gastritis, Gastro intestinal } Catarrh }	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4																
Premature Birth ...	23	5	4	1	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34																
Congenital Defects ...	3	3	2	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11																
Injury at Birth ...	2	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2																
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus...	5	...	4	2	11	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31																

Average Age

The average age at death for the year is $27\frac{1}{4}$ years, but if we exclude infants under 5 years of age, we have an average duration of life of $50\frac{3}{4}$ years. The average age of infants under 5 years is 8 months and 3 weeks.

Infectious Diseases

In compliance with the Infectious Disease (Compulsory Notification) Act passed in 1889 and adopted by the Borough in 1891, 163 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year as follows :-

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	64
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	26
Scarlet Fever	...	46
Erysipelas	...	22
Puerperal Fever	...	5
		163

WARD LIST OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	Scarlet F.	Diph.	Croup	Puer F.	Enteric	Erysipelas
Dresden	1	5	1	0	1	2
Florence	9	2	1	0	1	7
Normacot	10	11	0	0	0	3
Meir	10	14	0	0	1	2
S. James	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sutherland	3	14	0	2	3	1
St. John's	2	4	0	2	4	1
Sandford Hill	6	6	0	1	4	1
S. Paul's	3	5	0	0	12	1
Market	2	1	0	0	0	2
Total	46	62	2	5	26	22

The cost of notification was :-

	£	s.	d.
First Quarter	...	3	16 6
Second Quarter	...	6	2 6
Third Quarter	...	4	7 0
Fourth Quarter	...	4	19 0
		£19	5 0

Scarlet Fever

There were 46 cases of Scarlet Fever, none of which were fatal.

Diphtheria 64 Cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup caused 8 deaths, a case rate of 12·5.

Cost of Antitoxin Injection :-

	£	s.	d.
Half-year ending June ...	3	16	0
" " Dec. ...	1	4	6
	£5	0	6

Erysipelas There were 22 cases of Erysipelas, but no deaths.

Enteric Fever There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Enteric Fever, 26 for 1905 with 4 deaths, compared with 73 for 1904 with 5 deaths. It was, however, of a more virulent type for the case rate is more than double being 15·3, whereas it was 6·8 for 1904.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery Diarrhoea and Dysentery caused 63 deaths, 62 of which were under five years of age, a report on the epidemic had to be sent to the Local Government Board which is included elsewhere in this Report.

Zymotic Diseases The total number of fatal Zymotic Diseases during the year was 109, being 14·3 per cent. of the total deaths and 3 per 1000 of the population. A table of the fatal Zymotic cases in the last decade is appended :-

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	2	25	14	10	5	3	1	0
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ...	22	105	104	13	13	4	22	17	11	8
Enteric Fever ...	6	6	15	11	14	12	6	8	5	4
Puerperal Fever ...	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
Erysipelas ...	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pertussis ...	7	21	4	49	0	19	11	0	16	19
Diarrhoea ...	48	10	72	76	69	56	31	44	70	63
Measles ...	81	13	21	1	105	2	0	19	3	13
Influenza ...	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	4	0	1
	171	159	220	178	227	109	78	96	106	109

Joint Infections 55 Cases of Infectious Disease were sent to Bucknall
Diseases 29 Diphtheria and 26 Scarlet Fever. There were 4 deaths
Hospital from Diphtheria.
Bucknall

Respiratory
System

Diseases of the Respiratory System proved fatal in 222 cases. The death rate therefrom is 6.1 per 1000 of the population, Taking Phthisis alone, the death rate is 1.08 per 1000 living. The number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases does not vary much from year to year.

		1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Congestion of Lungs	}										
Bronchitis											
Pneumonia											
Broncho-Pneumonia											
Pleurisy											
Phthisis	...	34	42	35	45	52	54	56	52	54	39
Asthma	...	12	11	11	8	10	5	7	10	5	2
Laryngitis	...	2	5	0	3	1	0	3	12	13	2
Croup	...	0	6	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	1
		203	204	216	213	223	236	259	215	211	222

Inquests

Of the 36 Inquests, 35 were held on residents in the Borough, and the verdicts were as follows :.

12 Natural Causes.

1 Alcoholic Epilepsy.

1 Apoplexy Accelerated by Drink.

1 Syncope, Chronic Bronchitis.

1 Premature Birth.

19 Accidents, subdivided into 4 Burns, 3 Accidental Suffocation, 2 Accidental Drowning, 7 Various Injuries from Falls, 1 Suffocation by Fall of Snow, 1 Fracture of Skull in Coalpit, 1 Injury whilst Oiling Machinery.

Lady Sanitary Inspector's Report.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
J. W. DAWES, M.B., C.M.,

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Report of my work accomplished from January to December, 1905. In accordance with instructions received, I have during this period visited and examined 3112 houses and workshops.

House Inspection

As the result of house to house visiting I have served preliminary notices for 432 unsanitary conditions found, these consist of the following :-

Dirty condition of houses	...	215
Lack of ventilation	... ..	49
Foul W.C.'s	... ..	65
Overcrowding	... ..	47
Structural defects	... ..	35
Lack of water supply	... ..	9
Accumulation of rubbish	... ..	6
Improper keeping of Animals	... ..	6
Total		<u>432</u>

In addition to the above I have reported to the Inspector of nuisances, 134 structural defects, and have also written 45 letters to and held several personal interviews with owners or agents of property with regard to the condition of the walls and ceilings of houses visited.

Schools

I have paid 28 visits to the Elementary Schools of the Borough, and in consequence I have visited the homes and parents of children suffering from unclean heads and infested with vermin. Advice was given how to treat the above, and disinfectants supplied gratis to facilitate the cleansing.

Letters or notices were sent in 40 cases, as an additional warning, and the results have been on the whole satisfactory, where there was no improvement, I have reported the case to the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector. I have reported to him 26 cases of neglected children during the year.

Workshops

During the past year I have added 20 workrooms to the register and revisited 43 making a total of 63 visits to workshops.

The following defects were found :-

Overcrowding	...	...	2
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	...	...	2
Insufficient and unsuitable sanitary conveniences	...	...	1
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	1
Want of cleanliness	...	...	7
Total			13

I served notices for the want of cleanliness and overcrowding, and these have been complied with, and reported to the Inspector of Nuisances the structural defects. The workshops are throughout greatly improved with regard to cleanliness and ventilation.

Diarrhoea
Deaths

The mothers of 41 children who have died from Diarrhoea, have been visited and the homes examined. Full particulars regarding the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the houses, the feeding of the children, the employment of the mothers, were obtained, as I have previously given full particulars in my special report on the above, it is unnecessary for me to give the details again.

Births

I have visited 1197 homes where births have occurred, when visiting these I found that 667 of the children were wholly breast fed, 219 wholly bottle fed, and 293 were partially bottle and breast fed with the addition of artificial foods, bread, sago, biscuits, etc.

Advice personally and by leaflets has been given to the mothers, and the person in charge where the children are put out to nurse during the day, owing to the mother being employed otherwise than in the care of the home and children, 408 of the mothers were so employed, this fact in my opinion is one of the principal factors causing the high infantile mortality. Leaflets giving advice on the feeding and care of

young children, the diseases common to children, the prevention and treatment of consumption and infectious diseases, have been distributed. I am pleased to say that my visits with regard to the above have been generally welcomed, in many cases my visit has been looked for eagerly, and my advice closely followed. I have paid 541 return visits where the children were improperly fed, unclean, or neglected in any way, in several cases I have paid a weekly visit with good results.

Unfortunately one mother was so neglectful that the little one died, and proceedings were taken to prosecute her for wilful neglect, she was found guilty and sentenced to three months hard labour and further committed for manslaughter.

One result of my visits is that condensed machine skimmed milk is now seldom used. At the commencement of my visits I often found this and other condensed milk used to feed the babies. The long tubed bottle is also giving way to the boat shaped one.

As this is the close of my service at Longton, I should like to record that I have been greatly encouraged with the results of my work and the support of those in authority.

VISITATION OF BIRTHS.

No. of births visited	Breast fed only	Bottle fed entirely	Otherwise	Mothers employed otherwise than in the care of the house
1197	667	219	293	408
			18 not taken food	

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Ada A. Harrison.

January, 1906.

REPORT

OF

Inspector of Nuisances.

*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
SANITARY COMMITTEE.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my First Annual Report of Sanitary work done during the year 1905.

The accompanying table, which includes informal notices served by Miss Harrison, shows that a total of 1978 inspections have been made, 1497 notices served, and 1190 nuisances abated. Of these figures, 1602 inspections, 1130 notices served, and 813 nuisances abated, represent some small portion of my own work.

In the table referred to, the information is given as required by the County Medical Officer of Health, and where one notice covers several defects, a notice has been counted for each. The actual number of notices served, however, was 478, and the number of defects covered were as follows :-

Houses with Damp or dilapidated conditions	...	93
„ Dirty or overcrowded	...	11
„ Other insanitary conditions	...	52
„ No water	...	4
Drains defective	...	87
„ stopped	...	157
„ no disconnection	...	23
„ no drainage	...	5
„ want of slopstone and waste pipe	...	3
„ other faults	...	44

Defects in ash-pits	...	...	...	92
„ privies	...	...	...	85
„ water-closets	...	...	...	138
Defective paving	...	...	...	74
Accumulations	...	...	...	8
Pigsties	...	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	1
Defects in slaughter-houses	...	...	...	11
„ workshops and bakehouses	...	...	...	31
„ lodging houses	...	...	...	38
„ dairies, cowsheds, milkshops	...	...	...	79
Other defects	...	...	...	87

The total number of nuisances recorded as occurring in houses was 541, and the number of houses affected was 530. In addition to the foregoing, 122 houses were examined on account of infectious disease occurring therein, and 85 in consequence of alleged nuisances, overcrowding, drainage, etc., and of these 207 so examined, 124 of them had 74 defects of some kind or other. Additional visits to the number of 113 were paid to houses in which infectious disease had occurred, 305 in consequence of nuisances found, and 173 for other causes.

Special drain tests numbering 285 were made of existing drains, or of drains undergoing alteration or repair, and 132 defects were thus discovered.

Wherever intimation is received of drainage work being carried out in consequence of sanitary notices, and which does not come under the observation of the Borough Surveyor's Department, I have made a special point of testing in every case whenever such was possible, either by means of the Calcium Phosphide smell test, or the smoke or water pressure test, before the pipes have been covered in, and under this head 108 new drains, and 61 drains under repair were inspected, this work necessitating 278 re-visits. That the tests made during the progress of drainage operations are included in the above figures, will account for the small percentage of defects discovered, as in the majority of cases where the work was carefully done, no faults were revealed. A record book is now kept containing entries of all tests made, the reason for testing, and the result of such, and in the same book a portion is reserved for information respecting all drains examined.

Provision of Water Closets

In consequence of some difference of opinion with respect to the provision of water closets with flushing cisterns, the substitution of this form of apparatus in place of privy cesspools has proceeded somewhat slowly.

The figures for the year are as follows :-

- 59 Water closets in place of 57 privy cesspools.
- 46 Hand flushed closet basins in place of 46 privy cesspools.
- 19 Automatic fresh water flush closets in place of 18 privy cesspools.
- 2 Water closets in place of 2 slop water closets.
- 5 Hand flushed closet basins in place of 5 slop water closets
- 1 Hand flushed closet basin in place of 1 automatic closet.
- 1 New hand flushed closet basin.
- 5 New water closets.

and many of these alterations were effected without an intimation from us.

Slaughter Houses

We have 26 private Slaughter Houses on our Register, 21 of which are at present in use, and the remainder are either used for other purposes or unoccupied. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in straightening up the old Register which had been kept on the system of Registering only. I have altered this arrangement, and with respect to those now in use, 5 are entitled to be registered and 24 to be registered and licensed, and the license of those brought into use since the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act of 1890 was adopted, are subject to renewal yearly. The condition of the slaughter houses, it is satisfactory to be able to report has improved during the year, more attention being paid to cleanliness, though the standard is not so high as it should be.

In some of the slaughter houses brick floors were found which were defective, and in a very disagreeable condition, the joints having opened allowing the percolation of filth. In four of these brick paved slaughter houses, a concrete floor has been substituted, and the old white washed bricks of the walls plastered with cement, and in one new slaughter house, licensed and brought into use during the year, this was done previous to occupation.

The difficulty of proper and efficient supervision of the meat supply, where private slaughter houses are so scattered as they are here, needs no comment, and until the Council can see their way to erect a public abattoir, very little more can be done besides inspection as often as pressure of other work permits.

Meat Inspection

No official seizures were made of meat unfit for food, though 30 stones, 13 lbs. of beef, and 38 rabbits were destroyed. As our attention was in each case first called by the owner, no proceedings were taken. Of the beef, a portion of two hind quarters was destroyed in consequence of extensive contusion owing to fracture ; one hind quarter of frozen beef which had developed bone taint, and one fore quarter which was diseased. The rabbits were in a partly decomposed condition. There is no doubt that much butchers' meat which is dressed outside is brought into the town, which, if facilities existed for thorough inspection, would be found to be unfit for food. Owing to the scattered situation of rural slaughter houses, and to the fact that most rural farmers combine with their occupation that of butchering, the inspection of their premises cannot be efficiently performed, and I am afraid this state of things must continue until some statutory powers are framed for the compulsory inspection of all butchers' meat offered for sale.

Dairies,
Cowsheds,
and
Milkshops

At the end of 1905, we had 56 Milkshops on our Register, 23 Cowkeepers, and in addition 54 Milk Purveyors resident outside the Borough, making a total of 133 as compared with 51 in 1904.

That you have recognised the necessary of protecting this important article of food from contamination, is evident from your anxiety to insist upon all privy cesspools in use on premises from which milk is sold, being removed, and water closets substituted, and with two or three exceptions shortly to be dealt with, the closet accommodation is either the hand-flushed closet basin, a cistern flushed closet, and a few with some form of slop water closet.

We have some 33 cow-sheds at present in use in the Borough and I have had occasion to refer in one of my monthly reports to the conditions of these places.

Very few are kept as they should be, as the average cow-keeper fails to understand that there is any necessity for the increased trouble that proper cleanliness of these places entails, and if one finds fault with the hardened masses of excreta, which it is the rule to find attached to the hair of the animals which provides him with his living, and it is mildly suggested that there is quite as much necessity for grooming his cows as thoroughly as he treats his horses, he regards such suggestion, in his ignorance, as a joke.

The question of lack of abundant light and ventilation of his cow-houses is also considered to be, to him, quite an unnecessary provision, his policy being darkness and dirt instead of sweetness and light.

In almost all cases the cow-keepers have received a personal letter pointing out any faults which may be present in their premises, and the explanation for the small number of nuisances abated is that these letters were most of them not sent until late in the year and alterations will not be commenced until the cows are turned out again in spring.

I am hoping that when I report to you again some considerable progress will have been made in providing more healthy housing accommodation for the dairy cows in the Borough.

**Water Supply
at Farms**

Six samples of water from wells in use on milk farms were submitted for analysis during the year, and were reported upon as follows :-

No. 1 gave evidence of previous sewerage or animal contamination, and the analyst considered that it was of doubtful safety for drinking.

No. 2 was from a shallow well with a surface supply, and was not considered to be unsuitable for domestic purposes.

No. 3 was pronounced upon as organically very good and suitable for drinking purposes.

No. 4 gave evidence of much previous sewage or animal contamination, and was not therefore considered safe.

No. 5 & No. 5a were samples from two shallow wells at the same farm, situate within a few feet of each other. No. 5 was found to be polluted with sewage or animal matter, and not safe for drinking purposes, while No. 5a was considered to be totally unfit for drinking and domestic use, as it was loaded with organic matter.

Communications were sent to the owners of the premises upon which wells No. 1, 4, 5, and 5a were situated, and a supply of water has since been laid on in each case from the Water Company's mains.

**Common
Lodging
Houses**

We have 3 Common Lodging Houses on our Register, and only two of them have been kept in anything like a cleanly condition.

In one case the keeper was cautioned on several occasions, that his premises were not being kept in conformity with the Bye-Laws, but the cautions were disregarded, and he was proceeded against, a fine of one pound and costs being imposed. I am glad to say this has had good effect.

Two houses, used as common lodging houses were found to be unregistered, and the keepers were advised to make application for registration, but owing to the arrangements of the premises in both cases, considerable alterations will be necessary before this will be effected. I have reason to think that there are other houses in the town which shelter nightly lodgers, and these will be dealt with as discovered.

Eight Vans used as dwellings were inspected during the year, one of which was badly overcrowded. Verbal notice was given of the offence and the occupants have since left the town.

Periodical inspections of such of these premises as we are required to supervise have been made, and wherever minor defects were found an intimation to those responsible has had the desired result.

We have now 172 Workshops on our Register, compared with 94 in 1904, and this number will increase, as there are others which have not yet been visited.

The following is a list of the Workshops.

Dressmaking	44	Plumbers	1
Knitting	3	Photographer	1
Millinery	11	Packing of Ware	2
Cooking for Dining Rooms	7	Shoeing Smiths	1
Tailors	13	Press Cloth Making	1
Confectionery	1	Electrical Repairs	1
Bakelhouses	59	Engraving	2
Bottling Stores	1	Joiners	3
Saddlery	2	Lawn-weaving	1
Boot Repairing	2	China Manufacture	1
Crate Makers	13	Firewood Chopping	1
Metal Mounting	1		

Vans used as
Dwellings

Factories and
Workshops

Removal of
Refuse

The number of applications for the removal of ashes were as follows :-

Longton 229. Florence 378. Dresden 85.

and the weights collected :-

LONGTON.—5766 tons, 2 cwts, being a decrease of 519 tons, 12 cwts, as compared with the previous year.

FLORENCE.—2993 tons, 1 cwt, being an increase of 2 tons, 12 cwts as compared with the previous year.

DRESDEN.—862 tons, 2 cwts, being a decrease of 82 tons, 6 cwts, as compared with the previous year.

The total quantity of ashes destroyed at the Destructor was 9129 tons, the remaining 492 tons, 5 cwts, being used along with nightsoil, as afterwards stated, for the manufacture of manure.

Some 617 tons, 3 cwts, of mortar were sold, which was an increase of 64 tons, 9 cwts, on the quantity so disposed of in 1904.

The number of complaints made during the year for the removal of nightsoil are somewhat heavy, and are as follows :-

Longton 1311. Florence 484. Dresden 207.

Nightsoil
Removal

The bulk of these complaints were recorded in the first half of the year, and an investigation of the cause revealed neglect on the part of the nightmen. When some of the offenders were removed, the number of complaints diminished and very few are now made. Our worst difficulty is in the case of premises which are kept locked, and any arrangement for systematic house to house cleansing is difficult as it is so frequently interrupted and a great amount of time wasted by return journeys over ground which in many cases has just been covered.

The quantity of nightsoil dealt with was as follows :-

LONGTON.—3851 tubs, an increase of 591 tubs as compared with 1904.

FLORENCE—1190 tubs, an increase of 136 tubs, as compared with 1904.

DRESDEN.—395 tubs, a decrease of 130 tubs as compared with 1904.

Disposal of
Nightsoil

Of the total 5436 tubs collected, 466 were conveyed to the Destructor, and there ground up with 492 tons, 5 cwts, of ashes for manure, and 219 loads of this were sold, this quantity being a decrease of $85\frac{1}{2}$ loads on the sales of 1904. Some 2300 tubs of nightsoil were deposited in the sewers, 2647 were disposed of to farmers, and 23 were deposited at the Destructor, the contents of these tubs being material removed during the cleansing of cesspools, and which was of such a solid character that it could not be dealt with otherwise.

Disinfection

There was a constant demand for the loan of lime brushes, though the number, 708, was 329 less than last year, and the quantity of lime used, 26 loads, was a decrease of 4 loads on the amount required during this period.

Our steam disinfector was used 179 times during the year ; 3177 articles being treated. Some 225 rooms of 156 houses were disinfected by means of the spray, and formalin solution or a combination of formalin vapour and sulphur, and 83 rooms in 13 schools were sprayed in consequence of epidemic measles.

Disinfectants

Fluid disinfectant has been freely supplied in all cases of infectious disease, and powder has been distributed when required.

A considerable saving has been effected in the quantity of liquid disinfectant used, and this has been possible as the strength of the article obtained was known. People require educating to the use of disinfectants, and no matter whether that supplied costs 1s. or 10s. per gallon it is frequently poured down the drains undiluted, and is therefore wasted. During the past year our liquid disinfectant has been given away as a five per cent solution, at a cost of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon, and at this strength a working solution can be made which is powerful enough for all ordinary purposes when further diluted in the proportion of 2 tablespoonsful to a pint of water. So far this has proved to be satisfactory.

Other work

A considerable amount of time has been expended on the books and ordinary routine of the office, as I found that this branch of the work was not in anything like the condition desired for the proper keeping of records.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. CARRATT.

TABLE 1. URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT during 1905 and previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS		DEATHS.				Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Number	Rate
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate					
1895	34,927	1,457	41.7	341	234	883	25.3					
1896	35,077	1,361	38.8	320	235	819	23.3					
1897	35,227	1,408	39.9	357	253.5	920	26.1					
1898	35,377	1,412	39.9	388	274.7	926	26.1					
1899	35,527	1,355	38.1	333	242.9	859	24.1					
1900	35,677	1,392	39.0	356	255	971	27.2					
1901	35,825	1,306	36.4	294	225	751	20.9					
1902	36,120	1,420	39.3	278	195	757	20.9	14	60	815	22.5	
1903	35,684	1,306	36.5	281	215	721	20.2	8	60	774	21.6	
1904	35,293	1,367	38.7	259	194	686	19.2	13	76	759	21.5	
Average for Years 1895-1904.	35,473	1,378	38.7	320	232	829	23.3					
1905.	35,912	1,311	36.5	258	196.7	677	18.7	11	85	760	21.1	
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 2000 Total population at all ages ... 35,825 Number of inhabited houses ... 7,237 Average number of persons per house ... 4.95												
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District. Longton Cottage Hospital. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District. Union Workhouse, Stoke-on-Trent. Joint Infectious Disease Hospital, Bucknall.												

TABLE III.

URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages	Under 1 Year	Cases Notified in Whole District.					No. of cases removed to Hospital
			1 to 5 Years	5 to 15 Years	15 to 25 Years	25 to 65 Years	65 years and upwards	
Diphtheria ...	...	...	23	30	3	5	1	29
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	2					
Erysipelas ...	22	2	1		3	12	4	
Scarlet Fever ...	46	2	9	30	3	2		26
Enteric Fever ...	26		4	9	4	9		
Puerperal Fever ...	5							
Totals ...	163	4	39	69	13	28	5	55

TABLE IV.

URBAN DISTRICT OF LONGTON.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District						Deaths in Public Institutions
	At all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
Measles ...	13	3	10				
Whooping Cough ...	19	11	8				
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	8		5	3			
Croup ...	1		1				
Enteric Fever ...	4					4	
Epidemic Influenza ...	1						1
Diarrhoea ...	63	52	10				1
Enteritis ...	21	16	4			1	
Puerperal Fever ...	1				1		
Other Septic Diseases ...	5			2	1	2	
Phthisis ...	39		1	1	9	26	2

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Premises	Number of			Prosecutions
	Inspections	Written Notices		
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	23	9		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	165	25		
Workplaces ...				
Homeworkers' Premises ..	9			
Total...	197	34		

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	29	30		
Want of Ventilation ...	1			
Overcrowding ...	2	2		
Other Nuisances ...	19	19		
} insufficient...	9	4		
Sanitary Accommodation	1	1		
} unsuitable or defective ..				
} not separate for sexes ...	3	1		
Total ...	64	57		

3. Other Matters

Class		Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	(Notified by H. M. Inspectors	2
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors . .	2
Homework :—		39
Lists received	... ..	Number of
		List Outworkers
Address of outworkers forwarded to other Authorities	... ..	4
		9
Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of the year		1
Workshop Bakehouses	... ..	113
		59
Total number of workshops on Register		172

NOTE.—This table includes the work of a Lady Sanitary Inspector.

Table V.—Urban Sanitary District of Longton.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1905.

				Inspections and Observations made	Formal Notices by Authority	Nuisances abated after Notice
Dwelling-Houses and Schools	{	Foul Conditions	...	268	268	247
		Structural Defects	...	128	128	111
		Overcrowding	...	41	41	41
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	38	38	15
Dairies and Milkshops	{	...	...	242	79	17
Cowsheds		...	...			
Bakehouses (including Factories and Workshops)				197	34	57
Slaughter-Houses	...	...	...	176	11	11
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	176	177	112
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	14	14	14
Water Closets	...	...	...	189	203	152
House Drainage	{	Defective Traps	...	7	7	7
		No Disconnection	...	23	23	23
		Other Faults	...	289	289	262
Water Supply	...	..	...	13	13	12
Pigsties	...	...	...	4	4	3
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	6	6	6
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	6	1	1
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	161	161	99
TOTALS				1978	1497	1190

NOTE—This table includes the work of the Lady Sanitary Inspector.

Table V Continued.

	Nos.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	
Samples of Food taken for Analysis...	
„ „ found Adulterated...	
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	6
„ „ condemned as unfit for use	4
Precautions against Infectious Disease.	
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed (Articles) ...	3177
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	156
Schools „ „ „	13
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease ...	
Convictions „ „ „	
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things ...	
Convictions „ „ „	

(Signed), E. CARRATT,

February 1906.

Inspector of Nuisances.

